



BEHIND THE BARS.

Erastus Wiman, the Capitalist
and Railway Magnate,

THE CHAMPION FORGER OF THE AGE.

Charged With Stealing a Quarter
of a Million From R. G. Dun.

BOGUS ENDORSEMENTS ON CHECKS

Placed There by the Famous Can-
adian Annexationist.

THE MOST SENSATIONAL ARREST

In New York For Many a Day—How
the Salaried Manager of the Dun
Commercial Agency Deliberately
"Knocked Down" Two Hundred
and Twenty-nine Thousand Dollars
in Cash in Four Years—Two Cases
in Which the Evidence Against Him
Seems to be Indisputable—How the
Once Respected Financier Took the
Arrest—Unable to Secure Bail.

New York, Feb. 21.—Erastus Wiman, the well known capitalist and railroad magnate, was arrested on two charges of forgery. He was brought into the judge's chambers in the general sessions building at 5 o'clock, and in default of \$25,000 bail was committed to the Tombs by Judge Martineau.

Two indictments were found against Mr. Wiman by the grand jury to-day. They are for forging and uttering checks. Each indictment contains two counts. The total amount involved in Mr. Wiman's alleged forgeries is \$229,000. The complainant against him is R. G. Dun, president of the Mercantile Agency Association, of 314 Broadway.

THE CHARGES.

One of the charges against Wiman is for forging an endorsement of E. W. Bullinger to a check for \$5,000 which was drawn to Bullinger's order by R. G. Dun & Co. Another charge is for forging the endorsement of Ogden Brower to a check, also drawn by R. G. Dun & Co., for \$5,580. The checks were forged respectively on January 20, 1893, and February 6, 1893. Wiman was arrested by detectives from the district attorney's office. The warrants were executed at Wiman's office. He was perfectly cool and collected when the detectives placed him under arrest and he at once proceeded with them to the district attorney's office. From thence he was taken before Judge Martineau in chamber general sessions. He was accompanied by his son-in-law, Norman E. Walker. Wiman said that Gen. B. F. Tracy was his counsel, and that he had been in consultation with him nearly all the afternoon. He was not, he said, prepared to give bail at once, and in default he was taken to the Tombs.

The first intimation of any charges against Wiman was in the form of a letter received at the district attorney's office on the 16th instant. This letter, as given out, is unsigned, but is said to have come from Mr. Dun's attorney, who is supposed to be ex-District Attorney Delaney Nicholl. The witnesses who went before the grand jury to-day were R. D. Douglas, E. W. Bullinger, Ogden Brower and the cashier of R. G. Dun & Company.

The counts in the indictments relate to forgery and the uttering of forged checks, which were drawn on the Second National Bank, where Wiman had no account.

The offense is punishable with not more than ten years for each of the indictments.

The letter to the district attorney goes into detail how the forgeries were committed. Among other things it says: "The association known as the firm of R. G. Dun & Company, with which the defendant, Wiman, was connected during the period covering the act complained of, was formed January 1, 1880, but Wiman had for many years prior to that date had business relations with Mr. Dun. Wiman was not a partner in the usual sense."

"In the articles of the association he had no right, title, or interest in the property and good will of the business and profits thereof, for while it was agreed that he should receive annually a sum equal to a certain percentage of the profits, it was especially provided in the articles referred to that such sum should be paid to him only by Mr. Dun for faithful service rendered, and that the amount of profit should only afford the basis of determining the amount of his salary. He also had the right to sign firm checks for firm purposes only."

ONLY A SALARIED MANAGER.
"All of Mr. Wiman's relations to Mr. Dun, who was the sole owner of the business, its assets and property of every description, good will and profits, were expressed in these papers."

"Wiman was a salaried manager for Mr. Dun with such powers only as the contract gave him with additional power to draw checks. The property of R. G. Dun & Co. was not his property in any sense, the monies of R. G. Dun & Co. were not his monies in any sense, and the profits of R. G. Dun & Co. were not his profits in any sense. And yet, by various acts of embezzlement, through misrepresentation, concealment, breaches of his agreement, misuse of the powers confided to him, and gross usurpation of powers with which he was not trusted, he succeeded during the years 1888, 1890, 1891, 1892 and up to the February 1893 in stealing from Mr. Dun the enormous sum of \$229,018 90. That sum he owes Mr. Dun to-day."

"That in view of his relation to the property of Mr. Dun, which Wiman helped to manage under the name of R. G. Dun & Company, he is guilty of the crime of having embezzled the whole or greater part of this sum, I have little doubt."

"He has committed so many crimes that selection for prosecution is difficult. Out of the long list of his offenses, I have selected for presentation to you two forgeries, and two or more larcenies, so perfectly clear, so easily estab-

lished, so indefensible that they will serve the purpose of prosecution without reference also to others."

In describing the Bullinger case, the letter says:

In February, 1893, R. G. Dun & Co. owed upwards of \$10,000 to E. W. Bullinger, of this city, for material purchases. On the sixth of February, 1893, Wiman, being in urgent straits for money, directed the cashier of R. G. Dun & Co. to make out a check to the order of Mr. Bullinger, and instead of transferring it to him in part payment of his account deliberately forged the name of E. W. Bullinger on the back of the check and deposited it to his own credit in his own bank.

THE SECRET OF THE ASSIGNMENT.

The forgery on the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, was under circumstances very similar.

On learning that his crimes had been detected, Wiman offered to transfer to Mr. Dun certain real estate on Staten Island of doubtful value, but Mr. Dun, learning that Wiman was insolvent, refused to accept them, or to receive any preference over his other creditors.

Wiman thereupon made a formal assignment for the benefit of his creditors, but his assets have amounted to almost nothing. Mr. Dun did not submit the proof of Wiman's guilt to the authorities on first discovering them for several reasons. In the first place, he was moved by consideration of sympathy for Mr. Wiman's family. In the second place, he had then no appreciation of the extent of Wiman's embezzlement, nor of the length of time, lasting many years, during which he had systematically abused his confidence and abused the trust reposed in him. The whole history of his wrong doing had to be unearthed from the voluminous records of the business of four or five years.

Again, Mr. Dun was led to believe by the gross exaggeration of Wiman as to the value of his interests on Staten Island, that it was possible to realize something substantial for his general creditors, many of whom would suffer more severely than Mr. Dun himself, though in not so large a sum.

In view of the fraud practiced upon them, as well as upon himself, and the conviction that a man of Wiman's bad character ought not longer to be allowed to masquerade as an honest man in this community, and as an advisor and exhorter of youth, and out of a sense of obligation to the mercantile world with which he is so closely identified, he has decided that his duty requires him to expose Wiman's conduct and to hand him over to the authorities that he may be dealt with as the law directs.

Affixed to the letter were the following names of witnesses: R. D. Douglas, E. W. Bullinger, Ogden Brower, treasurer of the Campbell company.

AT WIMAN'S HOME.

The distressing news was not long in reaching the home of Mr. Wiman on Staten Island.

When she heard of the arrest, Mrs. Wiman, although shocked, bore up with greater calmness than was expected. This was due to her implicit belief in the thorough honesty of her husband and her confidence in his ability to prove his innocence.

Mr. Wiman's son Harris came to the Tombs this evening, carrying a small satchel with a change of linen for his father. The night keeper of the prison received the satchel and consented to take a note from the young man to Mr. Wiman. In this note young Wiman asked his father if he wished anything done and if he cared to make any statements.

In reply to his message Mr. Wiman wrote to his son that he was both cheerful and well, that he had committed no crime; that he had no doubt blundered, and that he was willing to stand the consequences. He added he had absolutely refused to accept bail, although offers had been made by his friends to get bondsmen for him. His note concluded with the statement that he had an engagement to speak to-morrow night in grammar school No. 27 on Forty-second street and, please God, he would keep his engagement.

A CLUE.

Investigation in financial circles in this city to-night by a representative of the Associated Press led to the discovery of what may be a clue to the present prosecution of Mr. Wiman.

One of the questions sought to be solved to-night was why the whole year should have been allowed to elapse (it was in February, 1893, that Wiman severed his connection with R. G. Dun & Company) before the crime alleged against him—if it is a crime—was prosecuted. This inquiry created a good deal of interest.

One explanation advanced for the arrest is as follows:

About a month ago a mysterious circular was printed by some person unknown, and industriously circulated among prominent merchants of this city. In brief the circular revealed many hitherto very dimly understood facts in doing business.

It was a revelation not of the most pleasing character to agency men, and created a good deal of talk and bitter feeling.

Mr. Wiman was promptly held responsible for its authorship. It was argued that very few men are so thoroughly acquainted with the details of the mercantile agency business and none know of the facts made public in the circular so well as Mr. Wiman. Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Wiman, his friends say, not only did not write the circular, but was unaware of the fact that it was published.

Although totally innocent of the authorship, the credit of it has ever since been laid upon his shoulders, and it is supposed that R. G. Dun & Co. had ever since felt embittered toward him on this account.

General Tracey, his counsel, called at the Tombs about 6 o'clock and was in consultation with his client for nearly an hour. Later in the evening General Tracey when seen at his residence said: "I haven't much to say about Mr. Wiman's arrest. I do not even know definitely the complaint against him, and have decided not to begin investigations until to-morrow."

When asked about the possibility of Mr. Wiman's securing bail, Mr. Tracey replied: "He will have to stay in the Tombs until Friday. To-morrow is a holiday and I don't think we can get bail until the next day. We will have it Friday, though, and Mr. Wiman will be released. That's all."

Look out for the INTELLIGENCER's special offer for World's Fair Art Portfolios in next Monday's issue.

STILL GROWING.

The Republican Plurality in Pennsylvania May Reach 180,000—The Keystone State Fairly Outdoes Herself—Wageworkers Vote the Republican Ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 21.—Returns from every county in the state to-night show a plurality for Galusha A. Grow, (Republican), of 170,458. In some instances the estimates are believed to be below the actual pluralities, and it is therefore safe to say that when all returns are in Grow's plurality will be 180,000.

The Democratic gains were all in the rural districts. The larger cities and manufacturing and mining communities show Republican gains.

In the cities the local Republican ticket was victorious in almost every instance. Such Democratic strongholds as Reading, York, Allentown, Altoona, Sunbury and Easton were swept into the Republican column.

TWO CHANGES

In the Senate Financial Committee—The Sugar Schedule Not Yet Settled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The senate committee on finance was the scene of two changes to-day. It was announced authoritatively at noon that Senator Mills would retire from the committee and that Mr. McPherson would resume his seat and Mr. Mills confirmed the report.

When the senate adjourned this evening Mr. Mills stated that there has been a reconsideration, that Mr. McPherson did not believe himself in a state of health to warrant his undertaking the work of a full member of the committee, and had asked Mr. Mills to continue as a member in his stead, which he would do.

The second change has set at rest a number of rumors which were afloat as to the cause of the first change. One of those was to the effect that it was brought about by the dissatisfaction of Eastern Democratic senators with the work of the sub-committee. This dissatisfaction certainly exists to a degree, but it is understood that it is directed at the bill generally, and that some of the disagreements have been harmonized.

Sugar remains the principal disturbing element and a member of the finance committee said to-day that but for the difficulty of reaching an agreement upon this article the Democratic members of the committee would be prepared to make their report to-morrow.

WILL PAY FOR THE GUNS.

The Suit Against the A. P. A. at Toledo Won by Rummel.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 21.—The case of A. J. Rummel against George W. Ostrander as treasurer of Council No. 2, American Protective Association was heard before Justice Seagrave this afternoon. The testimony developed the fact that the members of No. 2 received what they considered a reliable warning that the Catholics were preparing for an uprising on last labor day. No time was lost, and to the end that A. P. A. lives would not be sacrificed without resistance a committee was appointed to purchase arms.

Sample guns were ordered from Rummel. Four of these were returned and fifty-five repeating Winchester were purchased. A dispute arose over the number of arms furnished and the A. P. A. refused to pay for more than fifty.

Failing to effect a settlement, suit was instituted, and at the trial members of the A. P. A. testified that they had bought guns of the council at the time, which proved that the disputed order had been filled by Rummel. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict of \$182 in his favor.

Iron Molders May Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 21.—The iron molders of Pittsburgh have suffered a material reduction in wages during the past four months. Their salaries have been reduced from \$7 75 to \$2 25 and the hours of labor increased from eight to ten hours per day. The iron molders are organizing a new and independent union, and will strike for the \$7 75 rate whenever they succeed in organizing a majority of the craft.

Will be Exonerated.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21.—The district court of District Assembly No. 3, Knights of Labor, is in session to-night on the cases of President Eberhardt and Secretary Springer, of the National Window Glass Workers' Association, who are charged with malfeasance in office.

The court will exonerate both officers, the evidence being largely in their favor.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

President Cleveland is going on a hunting trip this week to North Carolina. The French chamber of deputies has adopted the increased duty on wheat. It is fixed at 7 francs.

Thomas Barnes, the pioneer safe manufacturer, died at his home in Pittsburgh last night, aged 77 years.

The President has nominated Granville Stuart, of Montana, to be United States minister to Paraguay and Uruguay.

J. H. Hopewell and wife, restaurant keepers of Des Moines, Iowa, committed suicide together yesterday. Cause, financial reverses.

Senator Mills is no longer a member of the senate finance committee. He was only serving temporarily in Senator McPherson's absence.

Chris Evans, the noted California bandit, who was captured Monday, is safe in the state prison at Fresno. Morrill, his partner, is in jail in default of bail.

The house committee on female suffrage gave a hearing yesterday to a delegation from the woman suffrage convention, which has been in session in Washington.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters will hold conventions in six different cities to-day to discuss the good of the craft in general and the eight hour question in particular.

Hundreds of people are inquiring how to get the excellent World's Fair Art Portfolios, issued by the INTELLIGENCER. See next Monday's issue for this opportunity.

MORGAN NO "CUCKOO."

His Report to the Senate on the
Hawaiian Resolution

CONDEMNS CLEVELAND'S POLICY

And is Signed by a Majority of the Committee—It Receives the Sanction of the Republican Members—A Minority Report to be Presented by the Administration Democrats. Bland Again Fails to Secure a Quorum and the Seigniorage Bill Still Hangs Fire.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—Senator Morgan submitted the report he has been preparing on Hawaii to the full membership of the committee on foreign relations to-day and it was adopted by a majority vote. The four Republican members of the committee voted for Senator Morgan's report and the four Democratic members voted against the report drawn by the Alabama senator. These four Democrats will prepare a minority report next Monday morning.

The Republican members of the committee do not concur in the report prepared by Mr. Morgan, though it does not criticize Minister Stevens, loans toward annexation and generally favors the policy of the Harrison administration. It, however, does not criticize in as vigorous terms as the Republicans wish the policy of the present administration, although it is drawn in such language that the Republicans feel that they can subscribe to it, even if it does not go quite as far as desired. It is much more in line with the policy advocated by the Republicans than was at first anticipated.

It was thought at first perhaps the report would not satisfy either the Democrats on the committee or the Republicans, and that perhaps three reports would be presented. This is true to a certain extent, yet it is the Democrats who feel compelled to submit the minority report. It is possible that some individual opinions will be submitted by Republican members of the committee, stating that while the concur in the report in the main, some features will be objected to.

All the testimony will be submitted with the report next Monday.

IN THE SENATE.

The Hawaiian Debate—Mr. White Supports the Administration Policy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—There was a sharp discussion following a question of privilege raised by Senator Voorhees in regard to a publication in the Philadelphia Press to the effect that the Democratic members of the finance committee had been receiving suggestions and directions from the President as to the course to be observed in dealing with the new tariff bill. The paper reported with some detail an interview yesterday between senators on the tariff framing committee and the President. Senator Voorhees denied the accuracy in any particular of the statements made. He declared that nothing of the kind took place and nothing out of which it could be manufactured. "The circumstantiality of statement," said he, "involving the President of the United States was such and the circulation it would receive so extensive that I thought it my duty to lay it before the public and start truth on its tardy way afterwards. Of course truth will never overtake it. When I see these things I sometimes think that seven-tenths of human history is untrue."

Sonator White, of California, then took the floor to speak on the Hawaiian resolution.

Mr. White made a critical analysis of Mr. Stevens' conduct and claimed that on undisputed records ample proof was found that he plotted against the government to which he was accredited. He then took up the suggestion of Senator Sherman that the islands should be annexed to California. He much preferred, he said, that the annexation should be made to Ohio.

Sonator Teller asserted that the modern practice of diplomacy was that when there is a change of government the minister accredited there succeeds to the new government. In France the American minister was the first to recognize the new republic. In Hawaii every foreign power represented there had recognized the new government.

BLAND AGAIN BEATEN.

He Finds It Impossible to Get a Quorum on the Seigniorage Bill—The House Refuses to Observe Washington's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—Only seven of the 345 members of the house were unaccounted for when that body met at high noon to-day, and the indications were that the prolonged deadlock would be broken before sun down. After the reading of the journal, Sergeant-at-arms Snow came forward with a supplemental report on the order instructing him to arrest absentees. He reported all but seven members here or on their way, except such as had been excused on account of illness, and that deputies had been sent for the seven.

"I would like to know," suggested Mr. Reed, "whether a deputy has been sent after Mr. Johnson, of Cleveland? He appears to be recalcitrant."

The sergeant-at-arms stated that Mr. Johnson had been sent for.

Mr. Reed further wanted to know whether those members who were here were under arrest.

On being informed that they were not he desired to know why, inasmuch as there had appeared to be no trouble yesterday about arresting Republicans.

The sergeant-at-arms expressed doubt as to his authority to arrest members on the floor, but the speaker directed him to execute his writ and make the arrests wherever members were found.

Mr. Bland asked unanimous consent that those members who were present be excused, but Mr. Reed objected.

"Our people were paraded before the house yesterday and now we want to see your side," [Laughter.]

Mr. Bland then moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the seigniorage bill, and pending that all debate be limited to ten minutes, and on the latter motion he demanded the previous question.

Mr. Bland failed to secure a quorum by a narrow margin, although eleven Democratic opponents of the bill refused longer to join in the filibuster and voted against the demand for the previous question. The vote stood one hundred and fifty-nine to eleven, nine short of a quorum.

Mr. Bland moved a call of the house. The call developed the presence of 271 members, and the vote then returned on Mr. Bland's demand for the previous question on his motion to close the debate. Pages and messengers scurried through the corridors and committee rooms to see that every available vote was cast on this roll call. The Populists did not vote on this roll call, which non-action alarmed the Democrats.

Jerry Simpson, when approached, said that they wanted to show the country that the Democratic party was incapable of transacting business. On the second roll call the supporters of the Bland bill were greatly relieved to find that the Populists responded in the affirmative as their names were called.

The ten Republicans who had been voting with the Democrats up to this time, however, (except Waugh, Marsh and Murray), with the prospect of a quorum in sight on the vote, yielded to the solicitations of their eastern colleagues, so that despite the great effort to secure a quorum, it again fell short this time ten votes, 159 to 10.

When the announcement was made, Mr. Reed suggested that the time spent in trying to secure a quorum could be more profitably spent in debate.

"Will the gentlemen on the other side agree upon a time for voting if the debate is allowed to proceed?" asked Mr. McMillin.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Reed, "we will vote when we get through."

"When will you get through?"

"When we finish." [Laughter.]

"It is absurd," continued Mr. Reed, "that gentlemen should insist on having the tail of the situation in their hands before they begin."

Amid cries for regular order Mr. Bland moved a call of the house, and the speaker declared the McMillin-Reed colloquy out of order and instructed the official stenographers to exclude it from the record. The yeas and nays were demanded on the motion for the call.

A call of the house was ordered, 161—35.

When the quorum again reappeared Mr. Bland moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call, and Mr. Reed, in order to complicate matters, forced a roll call upon this motion.

Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, 176 to 21, and the vote then again returned on Mr. Bland's demand for the previous question on the seigniorage bill.

Again the quorum failed, 157 to 4, the smallest vote of the day, and upon the announcement Mr. Bland moved that the house adjourn, McKelz (Dem. Maryland), moved that as to-morrow was Washington's birthday, when the house adjourn it be to meet on Friday.

"If the Democratic party cannot do business," said Mr. Bland hotly, "it had better not fritter its time away on holidays. It would be a sorry spectacle for us to adjourn over."

Mr. Bland then made the point of order that no quorum being developed the house could not entertain a motion to adjourn over. The speaker sustained the point of order and the vote was taken by yeas and nays on Mr. Bland's motion to adjourn till to-morrow. The motion was carried—149 to 97.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

Senator Hansbrough's Plan of Extinction Unfavorably Received.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—From the views expressed by members of the house committee on agriculture the prospect of a favorable report upon one of the bills for a government appropriation to exterminate the Russian thistle from wheat lands of the north middle states is not bright.

Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, was accorded an audience by the committee that he might explain the necessity for aggressive measures against the pest which is playing havoc in the Dakotas and adjoining lands. His bill to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the purpose had been favorably reported from the senate committee on agriculture.

Reports of the department of agricultural experts quoted by the senator, estimate the damage inflicted by the weed in 1892 at \$2,000,000, and in 1893 at \$5,000,000, with the prediction by Botanist Frederick V. Coville that if present measures are not adopted the annual damage in the near future will reach \$25,000,000. The inability to cope with the recently imported pest was set forth.

One southern member of the committee said that his state was overrun with stumps and stones, and that the government might be asked to give money for removing them.

The Hansbrough plan, the senator explained, would involve a cost of fifty cents an acre for removing the thistles. The infested country would be divided into forty districts, in each of which the work would be in charge of a superintendent at a salary of \$3.50 a day.

A member commented on this plan that it would make thistle raising more profitable than wheat growing.

FROM RIO.

The Republic Fails to Enter the Harbor. Political Prisoners Escape.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 21.—The following advices have been received from Rio Janeiro:

The insurgent war ship Republica with Admiral de Mello aboard, has made an attempt to enter Rio bay, but has been prevented by the heavy fire of the forts.

Yellow fever is rapidly spreading here and hundreds of deaths from the disease are reported daily.

Three officers of the government army at Santos who were suspected of treason have been shot.

The authorities are compelling foreigners to perform military service. The foreign consuls have lodged with the government energetic protests against its action.

The insurgent land forces have arrived at Itanhaen, in the province of Sao Paulo and forty miles south of the city of Sao Paulo. A number of political prisoners have escaped from the government jails and joined the rebels on the frontier of the state of Parana.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, generally fair, north winds becoming variable.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer in northern portion; west winds.

For Ohio, fair, warmer; west winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schupp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 27 2 p. m. 33 9 a. m. 28 5 p. m. 32 12 m. 21 11 p. m. 28

Weather—Cloudy.

"MERE BOYS' FUN."

But It Resulted in One Death and Others May Die.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY RIOT

And Its Consequences—The Dastardly Joke Played Upon the Freshmen by the Sophomores May Result in Somebody Going to the Penitentiary—A Bad Piece of Business During the Annual Banquet—A Pittsburgh Boy One of the Victims.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Last night the Cornell freshmen held their banquet and the sophomores held their "fun," as they call it, with the result that Mrs. Jackson, a colored cook, is dead and several students are expected to live. The particulars of last night's "mere boys' fun," as it is called, as near as can be learned are as follows: "The banquet was spread in the large hall formerly occupied by the Masonic fraternities. At 9 o'clock the freshmen were to meet on the hill and march down to the banquet hall. About 10 o'clock the freshmen reached Tioga street. Then a "rush," as they called it, began, but in reality it was nothing less than a free fight. The rush was only ended when the last freshman was safely in the hall.

Things went along smoothly enough until about 11 o'clock, when a sensation was discovered. First appeared a colored woman led by two men. She was fainting and apparently nearly dead. She was taken over to Dr. Lockery's and means taken to resuscitate her. But all attempts proved of no avail and a few moments after 11 o'clock she died.

Soon after she was led out of the building a number of students were carried out, among them young McNeil, of Pittsburgh. The efforts to revive them proved more successful and they recovered sufficiently to be taken home and put under care of physicians.

A vigorous investigation as to the cause of the trouble showed that some one entered the room underneath the kitchen and bored two holes in the ceiling above. On a table stood a large jug corked. In the corner were two rubber tubes which ran nearly up to the ceiling where they were connected with two glass tubes. These ran through the holes in the floor, thus liberating in the room above the gas generated from the jug which was found to be chlorine, a mixture of salt and sulphuric acid.

At 11 o'clock this morning a hasty summons for a doctor gave rise to the story that Thomas McNeil, a student, was dead, but later investigation showed this to be false. McNeil, however, is very ill from the effects of the poisonous gas, but the chances for his recovery are good. The police are investigating, with the chances of finding the culprit pool. A large number of students are leaving town.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

Propose to Take a Hand in the City Politics of Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 21.—Probably for the first time in the history of the organization the Christian Endeavor Union is to enter the political field and work for the cause of good government at the coming spring elections. At a joint meeting of the Y. P. C. E. and Y. M. C. A. organizations resolutions were adopted advocating methods of work, the preparation of a list of voters, the personal and systematic solicitation of voters to fulfill all their political duties, the assistance of voters by offering full information as to registration, primaries, officers to be elected and candidates and tickets in the field.

End of Her Masquerade.